REMARKS

The present application was filed on May 31, 2001 with claims 1-34. Claims 1-34 remain pending.

In the outstanding final Office Action dated March 31, 2006, the Examiner: (i) rejected claims 1-25 and 27-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0199002 to Quimby (hereinafter "Quimby") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,356,934 to Delph (hereinafter "Delph"); and (ii) rejected claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Quimby in view Delph and U.S. Patent No. 6,516,340 to Boys (hereinafter "Boys").

Applicants first note that Quimby has a later filing date than that of the present application. The Examiner has failed to provide any assurance that the subject matter relied upon in Quimby was disclosed in the provisional applications. Therefore, Applicants request proof that the portions of Quimby relied upon by the Examiner to support the rejections are, in fact, prior art.

With respect to the rejection of claims 1-25 and 27-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Quimby in view of Delph, Applicants respectfully assert that the cited combination fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as specified in M.P.E.P. §2143.

As set forth therein, M.P.E.P. §2143 states that three requirements must be met to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Third, the cited combination must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. While Applicants respectfully believe that none of the requirements have been met, it is sufficient to show that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established by showing that one of the requirements has not been met.

The collective teaching of Quimby and Delph fails to suggest or render obvious at least the elements of independent claims 1, 11, 16, 23 and 30 of the present invention. For at least this reason, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

Independent claim 1 recites a computer network for simultaneously sharing images and data in a presentation with individual scan and reset by a plurality of viewers/users. A server coupled via

the network to a plurality of computers conducts the presentation. A selecting apparatus coupled to the network selects one of the computers as a leader user client computer. The remaining computers serve as audience user client computers. A transmitting apparatus coupled to the server transmits the presentation as a series of web pages from the server to the leader user client and audience user client computers. Each web page of the series of web pages is transmitted individually upon receipt of a request at the server from the leader user client computer. One or more previously transmitted web pages of the series of web pages is transmitted to one or more audience user client computers in response to one or more audience user client computer requests received throughout the presentation. The individual transmission of the series of web pages prohibits the one or more audience user client computers from obtaining, via audience request, a web page for future display in the presentation. A displaying apparatus at the leader user client and audience user client computers displays each web page including a time line table identifying each web page displayed in the presentation. Independent claims 16 and 23 recite additional embodiments of the present invention having similar limitations.

Quimby discloses a method in which a developer creates a customized presentation, which a user is then able to view. The user also has the ability to modify the presentation through, for example, pausing, canceling, changing the sequence or changing the duration. Delph discloses a sender computer that interfaces with a server to receive data. Receiver computers monitor the sender in a synchronous mode. Sender computers are also capable of operating in an asynchronous mode by enacting a playback feature.

The combination of Quimby and Delph fails to disclose the transmission of one or more previously transmitted web pages to audience computers in response to requests received from audience computers throughout the presentation. In response to arguments previously set forth by Applicants, the Examiner contends that Quimby discloses individual transmission of previously transmitted web pages in response to a user request. Applicants assert that while Quimby describes the display and navigation of web sites during a presentation, Quimby fails to distinguish between requests from an audience user client computer and a leader user client computer as required for this transmission element. More specifically, Quimby fails to disclose the <u>individual transmission of a</u>

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web page from a server to an audience client computer in response to a request from the audience client computer, where the web page had been previously transmitted from the server in response to a request from a leader user client computer.

Additionally, while Delph discloses a synchronous and an asynchronous mode, there is no disclosure that a transition between these modes takes place throughout the presentation. Thus, Delph also fails to distinguish requests from an audience user client computer and a leader user client computer as required for this transmission element. This is exhibited by the fact that Delph provides no disclosure indicating that requests are received from receiver computers throughout the presentation for transmission of previously transmitted web pages.

The combination of Quimby and Delph also fails to disclose the display of a time line table identifying each web page displayed in the presentation. In response to arguments previously set forth by Applicants, the Examiner contends that Quimby discloses a list of URLs for display, a desired sequence of display, an indication of total number of web sites, and an indication of a current web site's location in the list. However, these portions of Quimby referred to by the Examiner fail to provide proper support for the rejection of a timeline table in which each web page displayed in the presentation is identified. Delph fails to provide any disclosure that would remedy this deficiency in Quimby.

Independent claims 11 and 30 recite similar limitations to those of independent claim 1, with the exception of the displaying apparatus. Therefore, with regard to independent claims 11 and 30, the combination of Quimby and Delph fails to disclose the transmission of one or more previously transmitted web pages to audience computers in response to audience requests received throughout the presentation, where the previously transmitted web pages were transmitted from the server in response to a request from a leader user client computer, for the reasons presented above with regard to independent claim 1.

Therefore, since neither Quimby nor Delph individually teach or suggest the limitations of the independent claims of the present invention as described above, the combination of Quimby and Delph also fails to teach or suggest these limitations. For at least these reasons, Applicants assert
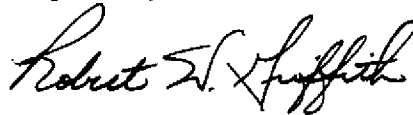
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that independent claims 1, 11, 16, 23 and 30 are patentable over the combination of Quimby and Delph.

Dependent claims 2-10, 12-15, 17-22, 24, 25, 27-29 and 31-34 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claims 1, 11, 16, 23 and 30, and also recite patentable subject matter in their own right. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection to claims 1-25 and 27-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is therefore respectfully requested.

With respect to the rejection of claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Quimby in view of Delph and Boys, Applicants assert that Boys fails to remedy the deficiencies described above with regard to the combination of Quimby and Delph. Thus, dependent claim 26 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependency from independent claim 23, and also recites patentable subject matter in its own right. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection to claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is therefore respectfully requested.

In view of the above, Applicants believe that claims 1-34 are in condition for allowance, and respectfully request withdrawal of the §103(a) rejections.

Respectfully submitted,

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